

Interior Secretary Gale Norton notes that, "The American West is facing a serious crisis. In the long run, we will not have enough water to meet the fast-growing needs of city residents, farmers, ranchers, Native Americans, and wildlife. The demand is increasing; the supply is not." Unfortunately, the EPA must have not gotten that memo because if our limited water supply is jeopardized, no one's needs will be met.

I encourage the Bush Administration to throw this rule draft away and start fresh with guidelines that will protect our water supplies so that our families are not left out to dry.

CONDEMNING THE RISE OF HIGH-TECH ANTI-SEMITISM

HON. JON C. PORTER

OF NEVADA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 19, 2003

Mr. PORTER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to bring to the attention of the House an issue that this House bravely stood against earlier this year, the rise of anti-Semitism. While we understand the danger of anti-Semitism, I rise today to remind the House of the possible consequences of anti-Semitism in the developing world.

Last month the House unanimously passed House Resolution 409, condemning the anti-Semitic remarks of the former Prime Minister of Malaysia, Doctor Mahathir Mohamad. This House joined international condemnation of the hate-speech and stereotypes contained in Doctor Mahathir's speech. It seemed inconceivable that a man of such education and leadership could sink to so low a level.

Little noticed amid the well-earned condemnation of Dr. Mahathir's comments was the rest of his speech. It surprised many to see that the remainder of the speech was a call for advanced technical research, social and political modernization, and the development of first-rate communications in the Islamic world. These things are the very things that our country has been urging as a means of integrating these countries into the international community. How can Dr. Mahathir share the means and yet call for such a different end?

Since the end of the Second World War, anti-Semitism has not been seen as a disease that modern countries are susceptible to. Many have forgotten how scientifically advanced Hitler's Germany was, and how increases in knowledge were used to increase the murdering power of hate. Despite our hopes to the contrary, science proved to be values free, and the minds that could improve the lot of all mankind were put to the work of killing as many defenseless people as possible.

For 50 years after the end of the war, we kept close watch on the spread of technology, and trained scientists on how not to become a tool for evil. Science has brought the world closer together than ever, and technology has allowed the flowering of commerce and the arts. Yet the lesson remains, that this is because we make it so, not because of any moral value in technology itself.

While our Nation prides itself on the great advances being made in developing countries, and the ease with which technophobia around

the world is dispelled, we cannot rest comfortably. Every invention, every improvement, can be used for evil when held by men with hate-filled minds. The periodic table and computer code do not contain hidden lessons on rooting out anti-Semitism and murder. New ministries and parliaments can be elected as fairly, and corrupted as easily, as the Reichstag that brought Hitler to power.

This Nation, and every nation of goodwill, must not be satisfied with spreading democracy and development. Without a commitment to fighting anti-Semitism, bringing murderers to justice, refusing to collaborate with evil, and speaking out for the truth, true peace and freedom in the Islamic world, and the rest of this planet, cannot be obtained.

TRIBUTE TO DR. EDWARD ROZEK

HON. MARILYN N. MUSGRAVE

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 19, 2003

Mrs. MUSGRAVE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor a great American, Dr. Edward Rozek, for his years of dedicated service to the cause of freedom and democracy as a soldier, scholar, author, and college professor.

Edward Rozek was 18 years old when Adolf Hitler conquered Poland. He decided to join the Allied forces in the west and escaped through Slovakia to Hungary, where he was captured by the Nazis and spent several months in a slave labor camp.

Upon escaping from the Nazi camp, Rozek made his way to England, where he joined the First Polish Armored Division. He became a tank officer in the Armored Division's Reconnaissance Regiment and fought from Normandy through Belgium. Achieving the rank of Major, Rozek was wounded four times and received four Purple Hearts, three Crosses of Valor, as well as numerous other decorations.

In 1948 Dr. Rozek arrived in the United States without family, money, or profession. He was admitted to Harvard after earning money to pay tuition by working on a dairy farm and then at a gasoline station. In 7 years, he earned a Bachelor of Arts, *Magna cum Laude* and Phi Beta Kappa, Master of Arts, and his Doctorate of Philosophy.

After leaving Harvard, Dr. Rozek became a Professor of Comparative Governments at the University of Colorado. He was Director of Slavic Studies for 25 years and Deputy Editor for one of the most prestigious publications on Eastern Europe in the world, *Journal of Central European Affairs*. His best-known book is *Allied Wartime Diplomacy*, for which he received the National Foundation Book Award. The students at the University of Colorado selected him as Professor of the Year and Distinguished Faculty Member.

During the 1980 Presidential campaign, Rozek was a member of Ronald Reagan's Advisory Council on Defense and Foreign Policy and is currently a member of the Reagan Associates. He is an honorary member of Solidarity, and received Knighthood in the Venerable Order of St. John from Queen Elizabeth.

Presently, Dr. Rozek holds the Endowed Garney-Rozek Professorship in Economic and Political Freedom at the University of Northern Colorado. He will retire at the end of this year. Dr. Rozek is married to Elizabeth and has two sons and four grandchildren.

On behalf of the countless number of students, citizens, and legislators he has touched, I want to thank Dr. Rozek for his years of dedicated service to liberty through classical liberal education. As the famous philosopher Sidney Hook said of Dr. Rozek in the dedication to his book, *Academic Freedom and Academic Anarchy*, Ed is truly an "embattled fighter for free men, free society, and a free university against fascism, communism, and totalitarian liberalism."

May God bless Dr. Edward Rozek and his epic legacy of service to free people everywhere.

EXPRESSING APPRECIATION TO THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH FOR ITS SUPPORT OF STRONG ANTI-DRUG POLICIES

HON. MARK E. SOUDER

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 19, 2003

Mr. SOUDER. Mr. Speaker, I rise to express my deep thanks and appreciation to Pope John Paul II and the Roman Catholic Church for their unwavering support of a strong and balanced anti-drug strategy. Last month, at a European Union conference held in Dublin, Ireland, the Holy See submitted a statement outlining the Catholic Church's approach to drug policy. As chairman of the Government Reform Committee's Subcommittee on Criminal Justice, Drug Policy and Human Resources, I have long supported a vigorous but multipronged approach to reducing the scourge of drug abuse, emphasizing tough law enforcement, effective prevention, and treatment that works. I am submitting the Holy See's statement for the RECORD, as I believe it provides an eloquent and timely defense of those policies.

As the Vatican's statement makes clear, the problem of drug abuse is deeply rooted in the spiritual crisis that has gripped much of modern society. We live in a culture that often finds itself incapable of educating our young people in the values that give them an alternative to drugs. "One of the most important factors leading to drug abuse," warns the statement, "is the lack of clear motivation, the absence of values, the conviction that life is not worth living." We must ensure that our children are raised with the knowledge both of their own self-worth and of their responsibility to work for a better world. That knowledge is the best bulwark against drug abuse and other self-destructive behavior, and prevention efforts in our schools and communities must be grounded in such an approach.

But we must also make sure that we don't send the wrong message to young people by suggesting that governments tolerate the use of drugs. I strongly agree with the Catholic Church in its rejection of drug legalization. Legalizing the use of even the so called "lighter" drugs will only lead to the greater use of stronger drugs. Nor can we afford to condone drug abuse in a misguided attempt at "harm reduction." As the Vatican's statement notes, "The State should not assist its more vulnerable citizens to alienate themselves from society and ruin their lives."

Mr. Speaker, the problem of drug abuse is one of the most difficult facing lawmakers and